WASHINGTON

A Bill Reported in the Senate Providing for the Protection of American Citizens Abroad.

The Arkansas Delegation Sworn In.

THE NEW TAX BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Reduction of the Whiskey Tax to Fifty Cents a Gallon.

The Arkansas Delegation—Protest of the Dem-ocratic Members of Congress Against Their

The democratic members of the House of Repreentatives have prepared a protest against the ad-nission of the Arkansas delegation. It was proposed to present this document to-day when action was to taken with a view to the swearing in of the new nembers. The reference of the credentials of these centlemen to the Committee on Elections delayed sert that this answers their purpose just as well, as cuts off every other business except the pre-sentation of enrolled bills. If this be correct the committee cannot report back the House except by a suspension of the rules, which can only be done on Monday after the morning hour. The radicals, however, do not admit Speaker added also privileged questions involving the admission of members. Whenever the Comaction in regard to the Arkansas members a lively tilt is looked for between the opposite parties.

The Tax on Whiskey Fixed at Fifty Cents Per

Gallen. Six weeks ago Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment of the House, urged the reduction of the tax on distilled spirits to met with the warmest opposition from several mem-bers of the body of which he is a member. In the discussion on the same subject to-day Mr. Van Wyck moved his proposition as an amendment to the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, thus fixing the rate at fifty instead of sixty cents. After a lively debate the amendment was carried by the overwhelm

amendment to the pending Tax bill, requiring whis key now in bond to pay an addition of ten cents to the general tax of fifty cents a gallon, so as to make the amount equal to that paid by distillers with their

Lobbyists Trying to Get the Petroleum Tax

o get the tax removed from refined petroleum. I to get the tax removed from renned petroleum. It is now ten cents per gallon, but a few large dealers in the article complain that even this small amount takes a large slice off their profits. The failure of the first Tax bill was a serious blow to their hopes, for the bill now before the House does not include petroleum. The lobby, however, have so far pre valled with the Ways and Means Committee as to get from them a promise that the thing will be fixed in the House in the snape of an amendment to the bill The lobby profess to have secured enough members to put the thing through, and thus get rid of the tax. ceedings of the Senate Finance Committee

The Senate Finance Committee at a meeting to-day decided to report adversely upon the House bill making Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis ports of entry, but will report a new bill to the Senate as a substitute to the House bill, which will be more stringent in its requirements than is provided for in the House bill. The committee are of opinion that if the present bill was passed there would be ample oppor-

propose by the Secretary of the Treasury for the bill which passed the House some time ago relative to the transportation of merchandise in bond from ports of entry on the seaboard to ports of entry in the interior. The substitute retains all the important against frauds upon duties. The bill will soon be reported to the Senate in this shape.

Senator Sherman's Bill to Increase the Na-

tional Bank Currency.

The Banking and Currency Committee had a meet-The Banking and Currency Committee had a meet-ing to-day with a view of taking up and considering Sherman's bill increasing the national bank cur-rency. As the bill had not been taken from the Speaker's table no action was taken by the committee. It is probable the bill will be amended in the House in several important particulars. The Bank-House in several important particulars. The Banking Committee favor the substitution of the proposition offered some time ago by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts. It provides that the amount of circulating notes to be furnished each national bank shall be graded in proportion to each national bank shall be graded in proportion to its paid up capital in the following ratio:—Seventy-five per centum on amount of paid up capital of each bank not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and in addition on amount of paid up capital in ex-cess of five hundred thousand dollars and not examount in excess of one million and not exceeding two million dollars; forty per cent on amount in exlions; thirty per cent on amount in excess of three millions, but not exceeding five millions, and

lation Being Prepared.

There is being prepared at the office of the Comp troller of the Currency, for the use of the House Con mittee on Banking and Currency, a statement showing the amount of national bank circulation in each clude the *per capita* rate of circulation in each State under the apportionment based upon the census of 1800. This statement has particular reference to the question of the proposed increase of twenty millions of national bank currency now under consideration

The President sent the following nominations to

Edwin O. Perrine, of New York, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. John C. Febinger and Commander Pierce Crosby to be Captains in the navy. John J. Bissell to be First Assistant Engineer in

Joseph H. Simms, Robert M. Clark and John Owen o be Third Lieutenants in the revenue cutter service.

Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomina-tion of Edward C. Johnson, son of Minister Johnson to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at London. The Senate also confirmed a number of army second licutenants and were engaged in considering

The nomination of Mr. S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria was, it is said, rejected by the Senate to-day. Letters from Our Representatives Abroad on

the Subject of Diplomatic Costumes.
The Secretary of State to-day responded to the resolution of the Senate calling for copies of the correspondence with the persons in the diplomatic ser-vice relating to the act of 1807 prohibiting them from wearing any uniform or official costume not

previously authorized by Congress.

Mr. Yeaman, Minister at Copenhagen, under date of May 28, 1867, says he knows nothing about the law excepting from the cable reports, and desires further information. He subsequently writes a long operation of the law. He had on one occasion at-tended court in citizen's dress, as his absence would myernment. He had at other times declined to at-

1887, wants to know whether he can wear the uni-lorm of a brevet major general on days of ceremony without infringing on the law of Congress, and whether he is entitled or not to that military distinction in accordance with his rank in the army of the United States. He thinks he has a right to wear the uniform and to be addressed by that title. Sec-

the uniform and to be addressed by that title. Sec-retary Seward, in reply, coincides with General Hovey's view of the question.

Minister Sanford, at Brussels, July 24, 1887, says he has already conformed to the act of Congress. He mentions several ceremonial days when he had simply appeared in citizen's dress. He refers to his well known views, previously expressed against any extraordinary adornment, and expresses his gratifi-cation that Congress has endorsed the views held by him on that subject.

him on that subject. Minister Hale, at Madrid, September 11, 1867, says Annister Hale, at Madrid, September 11, 1867, says he has compiled with the circular from the State Department, and expresses his great gratification at the passage of the law. He had the pleasure of appearing at a reception of the Queen dressed simply as an American gentleman. as an American gentleman. Minister Adams, at London, in July, 1867, says the

Minister Adams, at London, in July, 1882, says the dress circular of the Department has been received. The matter is of trifling importance, except in so far as it may affect the usefulness of the public service abroad. If he should happen to be occupying that post whenever court day occurs he thinks it would not be difficult to come to an amicable understandance altogether, without giving rise to any un-favorable interpretation as to the state of relations between the two countries. The strictly official efficiency of a foreign representative would not be materially impaired by his taking no part in mere ceremonies. His social influence only is likely to be affected, but if he accepts the position with a

no reasonable excuse for complaint. Secretary Seward, August 18, 1867, in his reply to Mr. Adams, says:—"Your letter authorizes me to assume that you will cheerfully comply with the joint resolution of Congress in regard to the dress to be worn on State ceremonial occasions. I have not the least doubt that your discretion will be a better guide for your proceeding in matters collateral with the subject than any instruction which could be gained by this department."

Thad Stevens on St. Thomas and Samana Bay. Thad Stevens, before the assembling of the House of Representatives to-day, in conversation with a number of members, spoke very freely in reference to the relative merits of the island of St. Thomas and the bay of Samana. The latter he charactercould make, and stated that it was worth more to the United States than all the West India islands put together. Of St. Thomas he said several years ago the island could have been purchased for \$1,500,000. He does not favor the St. Thomas purchase, but seems inclined to urge the purchase of Samana.

Frauds on Colored Soldiers.

Another sensation in the way of stupendous frauds upon the government seems to be developing, the particulars of which have not yet transpired. Enough, however, is known to make it tolerably plain that the government is a heavy loser through frauds practised in the payment of bounty to colored nearly completed. A prominent head of a bureau in the Treasury Department is said to be deeply involved in these frauds, and efforts are being made to whitewash the whole affair and shield the guilty officials implicated from exposure and punish

Proposed Payment of Bounty to Certain

Ex-Volunteer Officers.

Hon. Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, has prepared and will introduce a bill providing that all ex-volunteer officers of the United States army who

rose from the ranks in the late war of the rebei or were discharged and subsequently re-entered the army as officers, and who were wounded or otherwise disabled white serving as enlisted men, and who are not now drawing pensions from government as discharged officers, shall receive and be entitled to pensions from date of their muster out, according to the ranks they held at the time of muster out of service, and to this end the Commis-

A Radical Resumes His Seat in the Hou Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, appeared in the House to-day, after three weeks' illness at his

A delegation of the Menomonee Indians, of Green have arisen between them and the government. The nelegation has been in the city about ten days, but having now finished their business they will start on their return home this evening.

Funeral of the Late Lieutenant Graham.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant James W. Graham, Second United States cavalry, recently an aide on the staff of General Hancock, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, occurred at ten o'clock this morning. The ceremonies were per-formed at St. Matthew's church, after which the procession, preceded by one company of the Twelfth United States infantry as escort and the band of that regiment, proceeded to the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad depot. The remains will be

Reservations for Military Purposes Pursuant to an order of the President, dated January 9, 1868, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions to the Local Land officers in Washington Territory to cause the following. reservations for military purposes to be set aside and protected from any interference in the public lands:— Wa Addah Island and four hundred acres on the de Tuca; also six hundred acres at Gig Harbor, and a tract of like area at the southern end of Vashous

Army Bulletin.
The following named officers have been assigned to duty in the War Department by the Secretary of War, to take effect on the 1st inst.:—Brevet Colonel William M. Wherry, Thirty-first United States infantry; First Lieutenant J. L. Rathbone, Tweifth United States infantry, and First Lieutenant William Ennis, Fourth United States artillery.

Naval Bulletin. The following naval orders have been issued:— Captain N. B. Harrison has been detached from duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. Commander A. W. Weaver has been detached from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, at Washington, and placed on waiting orders. Com-mander Clark N. Wells has been ordered to the Thomas Owens has been ordered to the coast survey

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, June 23, 1969.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

MASHINGTON, June 23, 1868.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Mesers. Howard, Bayard, Ferry, Prelinghuysen, Sherman, Edmunds and others presented petitions asking that the soldiers of 1812 be included on the pension rolls. The last named doubted whether the petitioners, who were set down as belonging to the county of Philadelphia, Pa., had been soldiers, or their widows; but he would present it out of regard to the sacred right of petition. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

MILL FOR PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

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MIT. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Poreign Affairs, reported with amendments a bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad. The amendment strikes out that perion of the third section which provided for retailatory measures in case of lilegal imprisonment of American citizens, and inserting a new provision so as to make the section read:—And be if further enacted, that whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any citizen has been atrested and detained by any foreign government in contravention of the intent and purposes of this action, the allegation that naturalization in the United States does operate to dissolve his allegiance to native sovereign, or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained whose release upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to report to Congress all the circumstances of any

ter. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Indian Testimony in Certain Cases.

Mr. Corbett, (rep.) of Oregon, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judicary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bin to secure to the Indians the right to testify in cases of murder or manislaughter between whites and Indians. He explained that in Idaho a white man has recently been acquitted of murder because Indians were not allowed to testify.

Mr. Perry, (rep.) of Conn., from the Committee on Patents, reported back, without amendment, a bill which provides that it shall not be lawful to extend any patent, where upon the hearing it shall be shown that the invention for which said patent was granted was publicly known, or in public use in any foreign country for more than six months prior to the issuing of the patent here. It provides also that in all applications for the extension of a patent to be hereafter decided the final hearing shall not be had at an earlier period than three months prior to its expiration, and the duty of hearing and determining all such applications, heretofore vested in the Commissioner of Patents, is henceforth to be vested in the Board of Examiners in chief.

BILL for the Election of Senators.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied in the negative; that it only requires the election to take place in case the Legis

Mr. EDMUNDS replied in the negative; that it only requires the election to take place in case the Legislature should be in session.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., thought the language could be construed to require a Legislature to be convened for the purpose at considerable expense.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., suggested that the insertion of the words "during the session of the Legislature" would obviate the difficulty.

Mr. EDMUNDS was of opinion that the language was sufficiently definite.

Mr. Davis insisted that the language was most infelictious, and suggested recommitting it to the Judiciary Committee.

felictions, and suggested recommitting it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hendricks thought the bill was properly guarded and would serve a good purpose.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge between Boston and East Soston, Mass. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. He called the attention of the chairman of the committee to it, saying it had been provided for by the Legislature.

SENATORS FROM ARKANSAS SWORN IN.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Nevada, sent to the chair the credentials of Alexander McDonald and Benjamin T. Rice, Senators elect from Arkansas, which were read.

read.

Mr. THAYER moved that they be sworn in.

Mr. DAYIS rose and said he held in his hand the credentials of two other gentlemen, which he asked to have read. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., asked who they were and by whose anthority they were presented.

Mr. DAYIS replied that the reading would show.

Mr. HOWARD asked if they were not the credentials of men elected under the Johnson constitution of 1865.

of men elected under the Johnson constitution of 1865.

Mr. Davis made the same reply.

Mr. Howard moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., raised the point of order that the motion of Mr. Davis was in the nature of a substitute, and if the motion to lay on the table prevalled it would carry all the credentials with it.

Several Senators attempted to speak, but the chair decided debate out of order and that the Senate could lay on the table any papers it chose.

The yeas and nays were called for on the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Hendricks called for the reading of the papers before he would vote.

Several Senators objected, and Mr. Hendricks made a motion to that effect; on which the yeas and nays were called, and it was agreed to by a vote of 30 to 17, as follows:—

39 to 17, as follows:—

YEAS—Mesers. Anthony, Bayard, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Harian, Hendricks, Henderson, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrillo of Vt., Morion, Patterson of N. H., Patterson of N. H. Patterson of Yenn, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey and Ystes—80.

NAYS—Mesers. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Perry, Preling, Duysen, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Me., Nye, Fomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—17.

son—17.

The papers were then read, being the credentials of John P. Jones and Joseph H. Gariand, as Senators elect of Arkansas, dated on the 24th of November, 866. Mr. Howard moved to lay on the table. Agreed

Mr. Davis moved that the documents of both eriods be referred to the Judiciary Committee with natructions to inquire which were constitutionally learned.

Mr. Davis then changes had congress had already decided the question of the constitutionality of the Johnson governments, by declaring them illegal, and that, therefore, the Judiciary Committee could not pronounce upon it.

In answer to a question from Mr. Conness the Chair stated the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) had procured the papers from the flies of the Senate.

Mr. Howr, (rep.) of Wis., said he had voted against the reading, because they were not legally in possession of the Senator.

sion of the Senator.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., made a few remarks, urging that these gentlemen (the first Senators elect) that had presented themselves from those States should be sworn in without delay. They presented themselves in the same attitude as Senators from new States, and aithough from the circumstances of the case their credentials were not signed by the Governor, but by the presiding officers of the Legislature, there was sumcient evidence here of their election in pursannee of law.

Mr. Hendricks did not believe Congress has any right to establish State governments, but since this was the first State presenting itself under the reconstruction policy he thought the most deliberate action should be taken, and therefore it should go to the proper committee.

construction policy he thought the most deliberate action should be taken, and therefore it should go to the proper committee.

Mr. JOHNSON took the same view.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., insisted that the reference to the committee was not necessary, that there was sufficient evidence of the proper election of the gentlemen applying for admission, and that representation of those States in Congress has already been too long delayed.

Mr. Davis did not believe the gentlemen had any legal or constitutional right to a seat on this floor. There was an appeal from the unconstitutional legislation of Congress now before the people, and he believed that before twelve months that legislation would be swept away.

Mr. HOWARD was as willing as the Senator to submit the question to the people, and was confident that the result would be as in the past.

Mr. HOWARD was as willing as the Senator to submit the question to the people, and was confident that the result would be as in the past.

Mr. HOWARD moved that the Senators elect be sworn in. Agreed to.

Messrs. McDonald and Rice then came forward and were sworn in.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., withdrew his resolution offered yesterday to discharge the Committee on Foreign Affairs from further consideration of the House bill for the protection of American citizens abroad, on the ground that the committee have made a report this morning.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was again taken up. The question was on Mr. Summer's motion to

House bill for the protection of American citizens abroad, on the ground that the committee have made a report this morning.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was again taken up. The question was on Mr. Summer's motion to strike from the amendment of the committee the clause repealing the act creating the offices of the Second Assistant Secretary of State and Examiner of Claims in the State Department.

Mr. Sunner made some additional remarks on the subject. He was willing to leave the matter relating to the Superintendent of Statistics in the hands of the Senate. He again urged, however, that the Second Assistant Secretary and the Examiner of Claims should be retained as an absolute necessity to the department. He believed, after inquiry, that the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) was misinformed in regard to the latter officer being about to leave the department.

Mr. Conkling said he was not to be persuaded by the Senator is stately phrases into voting for the retention of an officer the necessity for whose continued existence as such had not been shown. The Alabama claims, for instance, had been made up, not by him, but by a lawyer—Mr. Bemis—from the Senator's own State.

Mr. Henneticks said that when it was in order he would move to amend by providing for the repeal of so much of the act in question as applied to the creation of the office of, Examiner of Claims. He contended that that officer was not shown to be a necessary adjunct of the department.

Mr. Hows took the same view, and announced himself in favor of the amendment. He was disposed to vote to retain Mr. Hunter, the Second Assistant Secretary, for his knowledge of the details of the department, but was of the opinion that the duty of examining claims should be performed by the Secretary himself.

Mr. Fassenden again referred to the creation of the Secretary of State and the testimony of the Committee on Appropriations prevalled it would put as nead to the tenure of a man who had nothing to de with the business of statistics but to receive

Claims to the Senate.

Mr. Cockling made somt further remarks, in which he styled Mr. Sumner "the Great Orb of the State Department."

Mr. Sumner rose and said (apparently with some heat) the Senator (Air. Conkling) had a passion for misunderstanding, and that his manner was certainly

As the vote settled the question, Mr. Hendricks' mendment was not pressed.

The next amendment of the committee was agreed a increasing in the Treasury Department the force felerks in class three from eleven to twelve; in class we from six to fourteen; in class one from six to fleen, and increasing the amount of the appropria-

clerks for the Commissioner of Customs.

The committee added for the same two clerks to class four, two to class three, and two to class two.

Further amendments of the committee were adopted, striking out the provision to continue in force so much of the act of March 14, 1864, as authorizes upwards of two hundred clerks of the three classes in the office of the Second Auditor until June 30, 1869, and no longer; adding for the Fifth Auditor nine clerks, one copyist and two laborers, as a temporary force; increasing the appropriation for detecting and bringing to punishment violators of the internal Revenue law from one to two hundred thousand dollars; increasing the number of clerks of class and dollars; increasing the number of clerks of class one in the Land Office from twenty to forty.

At half-pastfour, two-thirds of the bill yet remain ing to be considered, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate went into executive session, and after som

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1868. INLET FROM BARNEGAT BAY TO THE ATLANTIC. Mr. HAIGHT, (dem.) of N. J., presented a memorial citizens of the eastern portion of that State asking ngress for in appropriation to open an inlet from the headof Barnegat Bay to the Atlantic Ocean, &c. which was reterred to the Committee on Commerce

Mr. MAYNAID, (rep.) of Tenn., suggested whether

would not be better to take the same course as had on taken in the case of the Tennessee delegation 1 refer the credentials formally to the Commit-of Elections. se of Elections.

Mr. Paine remarked that, having examined the redentials of those gentlemen and having found the correct, and hearing nothing of any of those eats being contested or of any charge of disloyalty gainst either of them, he did not think there was no necessity or propriety in referring their credentials.

any necessity of propriety in referring their credentials.

Mr. Maynaad repeated that that course had been taken in the case of the Tennessee delegation, and he thought it was a proper and judicious course.

Mr. Paine said that as the gentleman from Tennessee seemed in earnest, and as other gentlemen appeared to entertain the same opinion, he would modify the resolution so as to refer the credentials to the Committee on Elections.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

Mr. STRVEN, (rep.) of Pa., offered the usual resolution directing the Clerk of the House to present to the Secretary of State the Arkansas bill passed over the President's veto. This was adopted.

PRESIONS TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to have taken from the Speaker's table the Senate bill allowing contracts to be made in gold.

Messrs. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., and Allison, (rep.) of Iowa objected.

(rep.) of Iowa, objected.

PENSION TO HAMPTON THOMAS.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Pa., the Senate amendment to the House bill giving a pension of 25 to Hampton Thomas was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

Mr. EGGLESTON, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a telegraphic despatch from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in favor of appropriations for the improvement of navigation at Ohio Falls and the Mississippi Rapids. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. THE NEW TAX BILL.

merce.

The New Tax bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blaine, of Me., in the chair, and resumed consideration of the tax bill, the question being on Mr. Van Wyck's amendment to the first section to reduce the tax of whiskey from sixty to fifty cents.

Mr. Van Wyck, (rep.) of N. Y., addressed the House in favor of the smeendment. He said the country, with great unanimity, is demanding the reduction of the tax on whiskey, and the committee, in its proposition, has but yielded to that demand. Some weeks ago, when I submitted a report exposing the machinations and power of the whiskey ring, to some it seemed almost incredible. Examinations made since then show its powers in a still more incredible manner. It has stalked through the ante-chambers of this hall and through the corridors of the Senate, and controlled the avenues to the Executive Mansion, and, while it directed the action, defied the power of the government. I then believed that the only way to destroy this ring and check the immense frauds and demoralization permeating that branch of the service was to reduce the tax fity cents a gailon, and two warchouse, except as otherwise provided by this act, "so as to make the tax payable by the distillery of the tax, contending that if whiskey was allowed through the action, defied the power of the government. I then believed that the only way to destroy this ring and check the immense frauds and demoralization permeating that branch of the service was to reduce the tax fity cents a power of the service was to reduce the tax for the tax should be paid on all whiskey and a drawback should be allowed on that exported. If all whiskey had to pay tax at the distillery the extra controlled the power of the service was to reduce the tax fity cents a gailon, and the words "before removal from the distillery was a lowed to the warchouse, except as otherwise provided by this act, "so as to make the tax payable by the distiller or owner before removal from the warchouse, except as otherwise provid cents per gallon, to take away its wealth by depriving it of the sonress of its ill gotten gains; that the tax be collected at the room of the still, thereby dispensing with that great means of fraud, bonded warehouses. Everything I stated then has been more than vindicated, and conclusions then formed have been fully justified by subsequent facts. The whiskey ring then opened its batteries and houored me with its denunciations through every channel it could reach. At that time it was announced that the Ways and Means Committee would oppose any reduction, and that the temperance sentiment of the country would insist upon the high tax. Feeling, therefore, conditions that the temperance sentiment of the country would insist upon the high tax. Feeling, therefore, commanded thousands unblushingly and almost publicly to manipulate legislasion. So boid and arrogant had it become in this last act that the people everywhere demanded that this power should be destroyed, and, as it could only be destroyed by being impoverished, that the tax must necessarily be reduced. Such was my position when I made the report as a member of the Committee on Retrenchment, and such is my position when I made the report as a member of the Committee on Retrenchment, and such is my position then if the committee were satisfied it would not have that effect, although he would prefer it should be below than above fifty cents.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, oposed the amendment and took occasion to correct the statement he had made yesterday in reference to the average tax on whiskey from the various kinds of taxation. He had put it then at about one dollar from a mental calculation made at the time, but he had made a calculation and had arrived at the conclusion that the tax on whiskey from the various kinds of taxation. He had not have the terms the twenty-five cents, and argued that

tax on whiskey would amount to about from 76% to 77 cents.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., moved to amend by putting the tax at twenty-five cents, and argued that at any higher figure than that it would be impossible to suppress illicit distillation. He stated that the distilleries of Peoria, Ill., which had paid sixteen or seventeen millions of dollars of revenue on whiskey since the taxation commenced, had been compelled to suspend operations and had not made a gallon of whiskey for the last four months. There was but one way whereby the honest, legitimate manufacturer in the West could carry on his business, and that was by putting the tax at such a figure as not to offer an enormous premium to frauds.

frauds.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., proposed to reduce the tax to twenty cents, which would, with the special tax, bring the tax on whiskey to about forty or forty-five cents. This, he said, was the philosophical point of taxation as found by the experience of other

countries.

Mr. Allison moved to make the tax fifty-five cents, and stated his reasons for that proposition.

Mr. Garriello, (rep.) of Ohio, argued in favor of fifty cents tax, which he thought would take away the temperature for the control of the country of the temperature for the control of the country of the temperature for the control of the country of the co

cents, and stated his reasons for that proposition.

Mr. Garrislo, (rep.) of Ohio, argued in favor of fifty cents tax, which he thought would take away the temptation to rascality.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., argued in favor of forty cents, holding that all over that was but a mere bonus to fraud, and a mere present of millions to swindlers who cheat the government. He advised the House not to follow the example of the man who, being too kind hearted to cut off all the dog's tail at once, cut off a piece every day, but to put the tax at once to the proper figure.

Mr. Pruyn, (dem.) of N. T., expressed the opinion that his colleague (Mr. Van Wyck) had about his the point in proposing to fix the tax at fifty cents.

Mr. Judb, (rep.) of Ill., favored the proposition of his colleague (Mr. Ingersoll) to fix the tax at twenty-five cents. It was perfectly evident, he said, that the two dollar tax had not given the government for the past year more than at the rate of fifteen cents; so that at twenty-five cents the revenue would be larger than that now collected. He advised the House, as illustrated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), to out off the whole tail at once.

Mr. Schrings said that the recommendation of atty cents was not saying more than a recommendation, and that the Committee on Ways and Means would be perfectly satisfied at any figure which the House might think it wise to fix.

Mr. Harding, (rep.) of Ill., expressed his conviction from a good deal of observation, living in the neighborhood of large distilleries, that no considerable amount of revenue can be hereafter realized from the distilleries in lillinois at a larger tax on whiskey than twenty-dive or thirty cents, and its collection at the distillery. This was the only way to collect the revenue and put a stop to the frauds of the whiskey ring. He had always advocated the collection of whiskey at the distillery, and for doing so had been threatened by an attorney of the whiskey ring. He had always advocated the collection of whiskey a

thorough convert to the doctrine of reducing the whiskey tax, both in the interest of the revenue and to stop the demornalization now prevailing. He thought about fifty cents, the tax advocated by the convention of honest distillers held in Washington last where, was about the right figure.

Mr. INGERSOLL SURGESTED that that convention had recommended twenty-five cents.

convention of honest distillers held in Washington last where, was about the right figure.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested that that convention had recommended twenty-five cents.

Mr. Parrison and the convention had recommended twenty-five cents.

Mr. Parrison and the could manage to get along with the tax at fifty cents.

Mr. Pills, (rep.) of Mo., argued in favor of a forty cent tax, the average between the highest and the lowest figures advocated. He spoke of the importance of restoring to the grain growing region of the West the business of manufacturing whiskey.

Mr. Higsy, (rep.) of Cal., favored reduction of the tax to fifty cents.

Mr. Paine, (rep.) of Wis., moved to reduce the tax to thirty-five cents. This, with the special taxes, would make the aggregate tax on whiskey about fifty-one cents.

Mr. Eggleston argued in favor of the twenty-five cent tax, and advised the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to get the bill passed as soon as possible, so as to put a stop to the enormous frauds now being perpetrated.

Mr. Boutwell, (rep.) of Mass., opposed the reduction of the tax below sixty cents, and contended that it was abourd to suppose that filled distillation would be suppressed, even if the tax was reduced to twenty cents. Congress would not be justified in reducing the tax below the revenue necessities of the country until at least another effort has been made to collect the tax at sixty cents a gallons, extendig that effort into the next administration. He recommended the separation of distillation for ordinary consumption from the business of distilling for export.

Mr. Schenck warned the gentlemen to take care.

port.
Mr. SCHENCK warned the gentlemen to take care, lest in their anderbidding each other the tax should be put at a point below the revenue necessities of the government, thereby necessitating the increase of taxes on other subjects. He believed that with the tax fixed at fit ty cents its collection could be reasonable called to on.

government, thereby necessitating the increase of taxes on other subjects. He believed that with the tax fixed at fity cents its collection could be reasonably calculated on.

Mr. Covorbe, (rep.) of Pa., argued in favor of forty cents tax. He referred to the fact that previous to the rebellion the Southern States consumed thirty million gallons of whiskey annually, which were distilled in the Western and Northern States, and now the South makes its own whiskey and does not pay any tax on it. He was informed the other day that there were ten large distilleries in operation in Rapides parish, La., which paid neither tax nor license.

Mr. Archer, (dem.) of Md., thought if the energy which had been displayed in the impeachment investigations had been displayed in whiskey investigations the tax of two dollars could have been collected and the whiskey theves brought to punishment. Instead of reducing the tax on whiskey congress should take measures to enforce the law as it stands, and not make the humiliating confession that the laws cannot be enforced.

Mr. Woodbridge, (rep.) of Vt., moved to make the tax two dollars, on the ground that whiskey was an article of luxury, and should bear the principal burden of taxation. If Congress reduced the tax to sixty or forty cents it would admit practically that the government was no longer a government of law, but was subject to "whiskey rings." So long as they had at the head of the departments and bureaus incompetent men, who had not the executive ability to enforce the law, the tax would not be collected, no matter how low it was placed.

Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind., declared himself in favor of the reduction of the tax.

Mr. INGERSOLL remarked that out of twenty distilleries in his district only four of them had continued operations up to the last year, and even these had suspended. The great interest in this subject lay in the West; and, he said, what a how would be heard if by the legislation of Congress all the manufactures of a single town in New England had been suspend

mr. Streves, of rea, chought it was a mater of very little consequence whether the tax was fixed at fifty ceats or one dollar, because in the former case not one-fourth of the tax would be collected and in the latter case not more than one half. He believed that the true way of collecting the tax on whiskey was by estimating the capacity of the distillery, and he recommended the Committee on Ways and Means to devise some plan for that purpose between this and next session.

and next session.

Finally, the debate was closed and the committee proceeded to vote on the various sums.

Mr. Ingersoll proposed in succession forty, twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five cents; Mr. Holman proposed twenty cents, Mr. Broomail proposed one dollar, Mr. Butler proposed forty-two cents. Mr. Marling proposed forty-five cents Mr. Mulling proposed forty-five cents Mr. Mulling proposed forty-five majorities.

hence there was no necessity for export bonds. It was only alcohol and rum that were exported. If the tax was paid at the distillery and the product afterwards exported a drawback could be allowed. In no other way could the tax be collected. He contended that it would be cheaper for the government to pay the whole five or six million dollars of exported rum rather than leave this door open to frand.

frand.

i. Mr. Buttler contended that if the tax had to be paid at the distiliery the export trade would be destroyed. Rum was an absolute necessity for the trade with Africa.

Mr. Perent, (rep.) of Jowa, inquired whether he was to understand that the New England ships carried out rum and carried back negroes.

Mr. Butlers and it was not so; that the slavers did not carry out rum; that the honest traders did so and carried back palm oil, and that nothing else but rum would be accepted in exchange.

Mr. Farnsworn inquired whether the same vessels carried out rum and missionaries?

Mr. Butlers supposed so, and added that if they could not send rum to Africa they could not send missionaries.

Mr. Schenck declared that the bonded warehouse system as proposed in this bill was nothing like the bonded warehouse system under the present law.

Mr. Farnsworm said he saw not did not send rum in the same proposed in this bill was nothing like the bonded warehouse system and provisions for the government, not in the interest of the government, and the tax on great hardship to cultred them to pay the tax in the first instance, export it.

Mr. Butlers suggested that the difficulty about drawbacks was that they had to be allowed even when the tax had not been paid.

Mr. Fannsworth had no reason to doubt that all the tax on whiskey would be collected if proper guards were provided; but it would not be collected, "by a long shot," if whiskey for export was allowed to be withdrawn without paying the tax.

Mr. Pille argued that Congress ought not in this bill strike down the export trade in distillers applied to the mother.

Mr. Rullers and the business, that to allow the with the proper should be the case if all whiskey but to grade the summination of the same g

would be derived therefrom. Counting out the five per cent bonds, about the taxation of which there is no special leafousy, the total amount of gold bearing bonds is \$1,200,000,000; but of this aggregate it is now known that at least \$65,000,000 are held in Europe, leaving but \$1,250,000,000 in this country to which taxation could, in any event, apply; but of this \$1,250,000,000 more than one-third, or \$425,000,000, are held by the national banks, and no form of property pays so large a local and general tax as these banks. Besides paying a full local tax, at the highest rate, they pay a tax to the general government amounting to three per cent annually. Deducting this \$425,000,000 of bonds, we find but \$825,000,000 not taxed; but of this vast sum the savings banks hold \$175,000,000 of bonds, we find but \$825,000,000 not taxed; but of this vast sum the savings banks hold \$175,000,000 as an investment for their deposits, and these deposits receive no exemption from taxation by reason of being invested in United States bonds. This, then, reduces the sum total of the untaxed bonds to \$60,000,000; but this sum is to be further reduced by \$30,000,000 beld by the insurance companies, and still further by \$125,000,000 held by the fire and marine insurace companies, the annuity and trust companies and numerous other corporations not readily classed. All these investments in bonds by institutions and corporations give no exemption from taxation, and the sum total left untaxed is reduced to \$495,000,000. Allowing that \$100,000,000 of the five per cents are in the various channels of investment he had named, and it foliowed that less than \$600,000,000 of government six per cents in this country go untaxed to-day. If these statistics needed confirmation, it would be found in the income returns recently made throughout the country, disclosing that the men of wealth are not holding government bonds held by them. Thus it would be seen Mr. Blaine reviewed at some length the proposition to withdraw a portion of the exaggerate r

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

The House reassembled at half-past seven o'clock in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. Allison's amendment in reference to vinegar, which was pending at the close of the day session, was rejected.

Mr. Allison then, in order to make the law clear and definite, offered an amendment requiring the tax on whiskey used in the manufacture of vinegar to be paid, which was agreed to.

No amendments other than verbal were made to sections four, five, six, seven or eight, which regulate the internal management of distilleries, the filing of bonds by distillers, the proprietorship of distilleries and lots, and the furnishing of plans and descriptions of distilleries.

Messrs. Ingersoll and Knorr wanting to go back to offer amendments to the sixth and seventh sections, and objection being made, a motion was made that the committee rise, and a division by tellers showed that a quorum was not present. The roll was then called and ninety members—less than a quorum—answered to their names.

Mr. Schenck wished to know whether, if further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, the committee would be allowed to go on with its business, letting the will of the majority control the questions?

Mr. Ingersoll said he would offer no objection, if he were only allowed to offer an amendment to the sixth section.

Objections were made in a positive tone, and then the doors were closed and the names of the absentees were called for excuses. A large number of the absentees appeared to be at their homes on leave, and for others excuses were made on account of sickness.

In the meantime a sufficient number of members.

In the meantime a sufficient number of me

the meantine a success hander of memora of the foots, and that fact being announced the doors were opened and all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, having consumed over an hour.

Mr. Schenck asked leave to ofter a resolution directing the Clerk to make out a full list of the absences, noticing opposite their names those absent on leave, and to publish the same consticuously in recting the circk to make out a till list of the ac-sentees, noticing opposite their names those absent on leave, and to publish the same conspicuously in two Washington newspapers other than the Globe. Objection was made. Mr. SCHENCK said he would withdraw the resolu-tion now; but he wished the attention of the country drawn to the record, so that it might be known what members attend to their dutles and what members do not

the names of the absentees without any such resolution.

Mr. Coburn, (rep.) of Ind., stated that he was recorded on the journal and in the Globe as having
voted vesterday to refer to the Committee of Ways
and Means Mr. Loughridge's resolution as to the
pucile debt. He had voted against such reference.
The committee then proceeded with the Tax bill.
Mr. INGERSOLL again asked leave to offer an
amendment to the sixth section.
Several members objected.
No amendment was offered to the ninth section in
reference to the survey of distilieres.
Opposition was made by Messra, Butler, Pruyn,
Ingerson and others to the tenth section, which forblids the operation of a New York rectifying establishment located within six hundred feet of any authorized distiliery. The section was defended by Messrs,
Schenck, Logan, Griswold, Allison, Eggleston, Wilson, of lowa, and others. The discussion was

be licensed, and that where they belong to the same person only one of the establishments shall be licensed.

Mr. Schenck, referring to some remarks in the course of the debate as to the Committee of Ways and Means being influenced by the large distillers, repudiated the insinuation, and declared with some warmth that he would not notice again any such mean and contentemptible allusions.

Mr. Butler replied to the last remark of Mr. Schenck, and commented upon the lecture which the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had delivered to the House yesterday, and which he had again indulged in to-night. If the Committee of Ways and Means had not been influenced by the large distillers, it was a most remarkable circumstance that the distance—six hundred feet—as recommended by those distillers was an inch, the exact distance recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The amendment offered by Mr. Schenck was agreed to.

Mr. MUNGEN, (dem.) of Ohio, offered an amendment to abolish the offices of United States collector, assessor, &c., and have the dutles performed by State officers. Rejected.

Mr. Harding, (rep.) of Ill., offered an amendment that the act shall not be deemed to prohibit the production of alcohol in a distillery by primary continuous distillation.

Finally at half-past ten o'clock the committee rose, having disposed of ten sections (fourteen pages of the 139), and the House adjourned.

THE LAKE ERIE DISASTER.

The Melancholy Beaths of the Misses Patchen.

(From the Troy Times, June 22.)

The names of Misses Mary and Caroline Patchen, of this city, granddaughters of the late General George R. Davis, appear among the missing by the accident on Lake Erie on Saturday. They were aged respectively twenty-three and twenty years, and were young ladies of the highest accomplishments, of great beauty and unusual promise. Tenderly beloved by a large circle of attached relatives for their many amiable traits of character, their sad death has awakened the most polgnant emotions of sorrow in many hearts. One week ago last Saturday the sisters left the residence of their mother, near the corner of Ninth and Hoosick streets, for the West, with the view of visiting their unice, Darwin Patchen, at Bamia, and then journeying to Cleveland to attend a wedding. They took their departure from Buffalo on Tuesday last for Cleveland, where they remained until Saturday last, when they embarked on board the ill-fated steamer North Star, bound for Detroit, and met their sad fate. The first intelligence of her terrible bereavement was communicated to the amilicated mother yesterday afternoon by Mr. George C. Burdett and John Sherry. The Melancholy Deaths of the Misses Patchen.